



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

In his last book, "Les Névroses," Janet in the few concluding pages has taken the epoch-making step of acknowledging in general terms how a complete understanding of such cases requires us to understand more than is at present known of the early stages of the development of the soul.

*Le Doute*, par PAUL SOLLIER. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1909. 407 p. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine.)

For the last score of years very much has been written about the will and its re-education, by philosophers, moralists, pedagogues, and psychotherapists, and American pragmatism, which is at bottom a philosophy of will. Indeed, many are coming to believe that truth is what we will. This book is a vigorous reaction against these abuses, which can have nothing but disastrous consequences for morality, pedagogy and therapeutics. To will, it is necessary first of all to know, in order to choose. We must understand the external world and the various physiological and even psychological conditions and consequences. When conditions are not realized, doubt arises because of incertitude and indecision. This is what our age suffers from and really lacks will. At bottom, doubt is an emotive phenomenon due to feeble cerebral resistance. To study it, therefore, now becomes of prime importance for morals and society, to say nothing of pathology and psychology. After some general considerations, the writer takes up in the second chapter the objects and conditions of doubt which, as to the external world, he divides into three parts—that of present, past and future reality; and concerning the ego, he makes three varieties, viz.: as to the object, extent and intent, and time of the doubt. He traces its slow evolution in individual cases and in society, its culmination, decline and disappearance. As to its elements and consequences, he finds them to be affective, sensorial, intellectual, motor; and its causes he traces in sense, in perception, conscience, memory, imagination, association, judgment, feeling, sex, religion, etc. There are certain reactions on the part of doubters that are inherent in the doubt, and dependent upon individual character as well as upon the nature of the doubt itself. Psychæsthenia, obsessions, impulsions, pain, are among these. In treating the reactions of the doubter against the doubt, he considers the consequences as intellectually affective and emotive. The organism and nature of doubt he finds in cerebral feebleness and psychæsthenia; and he gives quite a repertory of modes of resistance, beginning with physical exercise, and passing on to psychotherapy and re-education to action.

*Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie und psychologische Sammelforschung*, Band 3, Heft 3 u. 4. Herausgegeben von WILLIAM STERN und OTTO LIPMANN. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1909. pp. 163-318.

Among the interesting articles that constitute this number is one contributed by Victor Lowinsky reviewing the *Pedagogical Seminary*, which has always been devoted to education upon a psychological basis and interested in uniting theory and practice. This, the writer says, "has been Stanley Hall's effort, who, with his ethnologically applied bio-genetic law has summoned the whole modern life of culture in all its breadth and depth before the judgment seat of psychology, since although a culture pedagogue *grossten Stiels*, he seeks always to exert an immediately practical influence. He keeps his eye mainly fixed upon the relations of his own country; nevertheless, the scientific issue of his conclusions always has general interest. Of the paths and ethos of his discussions, this report, of course, can give no intimation. Pedagogical, medical, historical, and psychological points of view are represented." The writer then proceeds to give an epit-

omy of nearly all the leading articles in the *Pedagogical Seminary* during the last two years, including volumes 14 and 15.

*Modern Problems in Psychiatry*, by ERNESTO LUGARO. Translated by David Orr and R. G. Rows. University Press, Manchester, 1909. 305 p. (Publications of the University of Manchester, Medical Series, No. XII.)

After describing in his general introduction the evolution of psychiatry—its difficulties, the prejudices that hamper it, and breadth of knowledge needful—the author passes first to the psychological problems and stresses the need of distinguishing direct from indirect results of primary disturbance; discusses parallelism, dualism, etc.; is himself a realist; discusses the applications of psychology to the analysis of mental states of the insane and its difficulties. The anatomical problems are then taken up with a good account of Cajal and others. Then follow problems in pathogenesis, etiology and nosology, with a final practical chapter on treatment, asylum problems, relations to crime, etc. The author bases largely on his own experience and has not emerged from the influence of the Kraepelin school.

*L'Année Psychologique*, publiée par ALFRED BINET avec la collaboration de MM. von Aster, Becher, Benussi, Bergson, Bloch, Borel, etc. Quatorzième Année. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1908. 500 p.

The first article, 94 pages, is by Binet and Simon on the development of attention in children during successive years. Then follows one by Houllevigue on the physical ideas of matter; another by Souriau on sentiment and æsthetics; then follow articles by Borel, on the calculus of probabilities; an inquiry on the history of the methods of teaching philosophy, by Binet; on professional surveillance, by Imbert; on morals and biology, by Rauh; then a criticism of Poincaré by Goblot entitled *Mathematical Demonstration*; another article by Binet and Simon, on language and thought; hygiene and pedagogy, by Chabot; pragmatism, by Cantecor; and Binet on experimental chiromancy. The bibliography is less extensive than usual.

*Alte und neue Gehirn-Probleme*, von W. W. WENDT. Otto Gmelin, Munich, 1909. 116 p.

The best part of this pamphlet is devoted to the study of brain weights of men and women, ordered according to age, height, and weight. There are also statistics concerning the brains of suicides, those that have met with accidents, and those who have suffered other forms of death. The relation of brain weight to different callings in life and the results of all these tabulations are brought together at the end. The author thinks that the most important result of his statistics is that the brains of lowest weight that have nothing abnormal about them belong usually to day laborers; and here the lightest were some 1,120 g., while the lightest academic brain weights were 1,140 g. The author believes that brain weights can be established below which no individual of a certain grade or class ever sinks.

*Essai sur la Psychologie de la Main*, par N. VASCHIDE. Marcel Rivière, Paris, 1909. 504 p. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie Expérimentale.)

This essay, with thirty-seven full-page plates, is a posthumous work of the brilliant young author who died prematurely two years ago at the age of forty years. It is both comprehensive and unique. Beginning with chiromantic divination, the author proceeds to consider the chiromancy and physiognomy of the hand, from antiquity to the present time; the artistic canons concerning it; he then presents the